The Chicago Tribune.

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FOREIGN.

The Franco-Prussian Struggle.

Chalons Camp Broken up, and the Troops Distributed Along the Line.

The Crown Prince Advancing on Paris by the Valley of the Aube.

The Paris Fortifications the Frenchmen's Last Hope.

Further Details of Last Week's Battles.

The Parisians Still in Ignorance of the True State of Affairs.

Another Rumor Alleging the Flight of the Imperial Family.

An Improbable Story Concerning the Capture of King William.

Chase and Capture of a Prussian Merchantman on the English Coast.

AT THE FRONT.

London, Aug. 22.—It is said that Germany is entirely cut off from its resources. The Prussian lines are between Metz and Paris. Medicines is also believed to be surrounded. Couriers with provisions have gone forward to supply both armies.

One hundred and sixty thousand men have passed through Paris to the front since Friday morning. It is reported that the Emperor was also at the front. The Empress remains in Paris.

It is said that there are now nearly 500,000 government troops at and near Paris. It is believed that they will soon accelerate battle given Paris to the Prussians.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The *Journal Officiel* says:

"The Prussians have not yet succeeded in establishing a line of communication with Metz. Their cavalry has not yet passed the Meuse. The French army is in a strong, well-provisioned position, all of which it originally had been carried up to-day. Losses not yet correctly ascertained. The coolest lasted from noon till 6 o'clock in the evening."

The French *Journal Officiel* to-day declares Bazaine's peace rumors are falsified.

BAZAINE'S ARMY.

Bazaine's army is the army of the future, which was reported totally annihilated, has not yet been under fire.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Cards Motels is returning to Paris from the front, doubtless because it is unprovided with rations.

The Prussians intend to surround Metz with a color railway.

The Times has a special telegram from Berlin containing the following items:

England would no doubt prefer to have the old German provinces of Alsace (Alsace) and Lothringen (Lorraine) constituted into an independent neutral State.

Two sons of Count Bismarck, officers in the Prussian army, were wounded in the recent battles.

THE CAVALRY.

The Prussian cavalry was not used to any great extent in the engagements around Metz.

A large number of heavy siege guns have arrived before Strasbourg.

The forts in Rastenay and Dutzen have been silenced.

The lady thrown by the ambulance are found to be satisfactory.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A private cable telegram, received by a French importing house here, states positively that a French detachment, consisting of 1,000 men and officers, has been defeated, Bertin-Journals print a letter from the King to the Queen, dated Bar-sur-Aube, Aug. 19, of which the following is a translation: "I write to you, dearest, again, againg caused gratitude. Without this I should have acted as at Konigratz. You know several men this situation. Yesterday I have been perfectly an intrusion of rage against an enemy equally brave who withdrew by inches, resuming the offensive to be again attacked. I have ordered the left corps's fate. I think from marching our homes. I had designed breaksasting here, but I find, after some hesitation, that I must continue my journey. Farewell, dearest, and remember me kindly."

The Journal Officiel reproduces the circular of the ambulance, inviting invalids and others to assist their grave, etc., to-day.

A special says that the Prussian official account of the battles of the 14th, 16th, 18th and 19th, states that the French retired from the field of battle on the 16th, leaving their dead and wounded in the hands of the Prussians. The Prussians lost over 20,000, and admitted 16,000. The Prussians took over 20,000 prisoners, including General Frossiche, who has since died of his wounds.

The Twelfth Prussian Army Corps now holds all the railways around Metz, thus cutting off all supplies.

(Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Crown Prince is believed to be marching on Paris direct, and it is reported that the Emperor has left Chalons and is on the road taken by him. His army is estimated at 80,000. The French Marshals are reported to be with the Crown Prince's army. Bazaine is still in the rear of the Prussians, but is believed that only great good fortune can prevent a battle given Paris to him.

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1870.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S POSITION.

The subject of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, on Papal infallibility, seems to be the one of the most vital interest a quiet and sensible man could turn to for light. It is the consensus of one profession of religious faith with the five odds another and opposite one in, at the same time, identity infallibility to be in the Church; a pretension that makes Dr. Purcell say believe one thing as a man, and the opposite thing as a Romanist. The Archbishop begins by proclaiming his belief that for American Republic is the best form of government on earth, though the syllabus just proclaimed by Pius IX. condemns expressly the theories that governments derive their power from the people; that the State can be independent of the Church; two doctrines without which our form of government could not exist. "Here we are!" he says, "side by side with every sect and denomination of Christians, and it is for the people to judge which is right."

"THE be believed to be the best theory, and to that of Catholics in all the nations of Europe with the exception of Austria, which has discovered that to make the Catholic religion is protected, just as Protestant, Mahometan religion is protected, and even as Church of Country Brown is protected in Russia, and as Church of Rome was formerly protected and even zealously driven away from the Protestant States.

This belief in the equal right of heretics and the faithful to religious freedom is a very excellent belief, but it is essentially opposed to Roman Catholicism. The Papal syllabus condemned it utterly, and he who believes in the infallibility of the Pope must accept the Papal syllabus as true. But this, though inconsistent, is incidental to our main charge against the Archbishop's position, which is that it is, on its face, insincere. The Archbishop states, correctly, that the Pope has a right to the use of his own infallibility, but ascribes that to

[illegible]

Again the Archbishop says:

"There were no Bishops who thought with the Pope that he was infallible, and that he had a right from the beginning that there was a council to declare it."

Twenty-seven American Bishops thereupon drew up and signed a humble request to the Pope not to introduce the subject before the council. But it was introduced, and, when the Archbishop's turn came to speak upon it, he began by reading a short statement of the Bishop of Jerusalem that the Councils of Lyons and Florence had pronounced in favor of the dogma. He then went on to show that more than forty of the Councils of the Union already held which had been heretical by the councils, and are now universally condemned by the Church. He demanded to know, therefore, "When I am to obey the Pope as an infallible interpreter of the gospel? God's word is to know the only rule by which I do not it." He then asked the council, specifically, whether Pope Nicholas I. spoke or acted infallibly when he taught that "baptism in the name of Jesus Christ" and "Holy Ghost," &c., and continued with other instances, in all of which he declared that the Popes had been mistaken, and they condemned and his statement. He argued the council to reject the decision of Pope Pius VIII. cited when he claimed temporal as well as spiritual power over the whole earth, including the right to depose Henry VIII., as Elizabeth, or any other temporal ruler, and absolve their subjects from their oath of allegiance. He says the Archbishop:

> "Let us suppose that I am a citizen of the United States, and that I am a Catholic. I am told that the Pope has a right to depose the President of the United States, and absolve the citizens from their oath of allegiance. I am told that the Pope has a right to depose the Governor of the State in which I live

EASTMAN

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

Two Conflagrations in the Division at the Same Time.

Burial of a Planing Mill, Planing, Sweet Bros. &c. & Number of Other Buildings.

Loss, Nearly $50,000; Insurance, About $25,000.

ON BLUE ISLAND AVENUE.

About [illegible] minutes of 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the alarm of fire was given from box [illegible], corner of Harrison Street, at the foot of Blue Island Avenue, and Taylor street, the immediate locality in which the fire originated. The fire was first discovered in the rear of the planing mill, before the engines arrived, by Mr. Sweet, one of the proprietors of the mill, who, on seeing the flames, ran to the nearest box and turned in the alarm. The fire had gained such headway before the engines arrived that the mill was doomed, and the firemen directed their efforts to preventing the flames from communicating to the adjoining buildings. Only a portion of the machinery and tools in the mill were saved, the fire spreading with such rapidity that the workmen were driven from the building before they could get their property out. The mill was owned by Messrs. Sweet Bros., and was insured for $10,000 in the Home Insurance Company, of New York, and for $5,000 in the Lumbermen's Insurance Company, of Chicago. The building was valued at $15,000, and was insured for $10,000 in the Home Insurance Company, of New York, and for $5,000 in the Lumbermen's Insurance Company, of Chicago. The loss on the building and machinery will be about $20,000, and on the stock about $10,000. The mill was owned by Messrs. Sweet Bros.,